

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please replace the first full paragraph (lines 2-4) at page 23, with the following amended paragraph.**

~~Fig. Figs. 1(a)-(c) is a graph~~ showing the agonist selectivity in the binding of a ligand-dependent PPAR $\gamma$  interactive factor and PPAR $\gamma$  using a yeast two-hybrid system. Fig. 1(a): solvent alone; Fig. 1(b): GI-262570 at a concentration of 5 $\mu$ M and 0.5 $\mu$ M; Fig. 1(c): GL-100085 at a concentration of 5 $\mu$ M and 0.5 $\mu$ M.

**Please replace the sixth full paragraph (lines 16-19) at page 23, with the following amended paragraph.**

~~Fig-Figs. 6(a) and (b) are is a graphs~~ showing the screening of a PPAR $\gamma$  ligand specific to the main action, utilizing the actions of ECHLP (Fig. 6(a)) and AOP2 (Fig. 6(b)) on the ligand-dependent transcriptional induction ability of PPAR $\gamma$ .

**Please delete the present Abstract of the Disclosure.**

**Please add the following new Abstract of the Disclosure:**

A method for producing a pharmaceutical composition for ameliorating insulin resistance is disclosed. A protein interactive with PPAR in a ligand-dependent manner is a useful tool for screening for drugs ameliorating insulin resistance. The invention provides ECHLP as a main action ligand-dependent PPAR binding molecule, FLJ13111 as a main action ligand-selective factor interactive with PPAR $\gamma$ , and AOP2 as an adverse action ligand-dependent PPAR binding molecule. By using ECHLP interactive with PPAR, FLJ13111 interactive with PPAR and AOP2 interactive with PPAR, a screening system for a drug ameliorating insulin resistance is constructed, the drug giving selectively the main action with no occurrence of the adverse action. A method for screening a drug ameliorating insulin resistance utilizing a promoter for FLJ13111 interactive with PPAR is disclosed.